The Qu'Appelle Progress.

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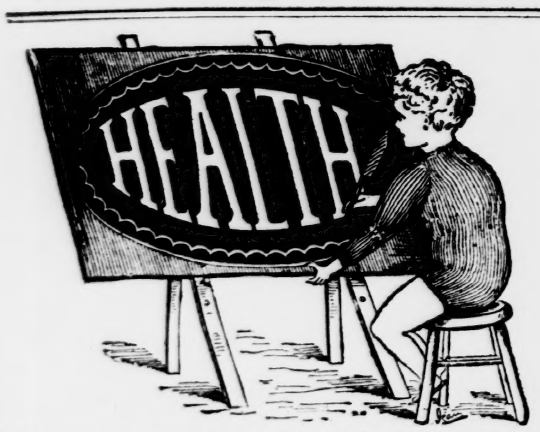

Sole Agent for the Above Celebrated Brand of Underwear.

FUR CAPS,
Fur Gauntlets,
Fur Coats,
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

OVERSHOES
FOR MEN,
LADIES, and
CHILDREN.

Another consignment of TETLEY'S CELEBRATED TEA.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

J. A. Lidgate, DEALER IN Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., AT Lowest Prices

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., SURGEON-Dentist, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Leland Hotel, on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

WM. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Office next door to Mr. Beauchamp's store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer. For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the PROGRESS Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly attended.

S. H. COLLINS.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Next door to Creamer's drug store, Qu'Appelle.

L. SNIDER, INDIAN HEAD,
BOOT & SHOE REPAIRER,
All work promptly executed.
One door south of livery stable.

CHOPPED FEED.

THOSE WHO HAVE GRAIN TO CHOP will do well to try the old reliable again. Grinding every Tuesday at the College. Wood or grain will be taken in exchange if preferred.
10tf H. F. BOYCE.

FARM FOR SALE.

WEST HALF OF SECTION 20, Township 17, Range 15 west of second meridian—320 acres—about forty acres well cropped. Terms moderate. Torrens' title. Apply to
REGINALD HIMMER,
38tf Vendors' Solicitor, Regina.

LOST.

FROM 26-19-15, ABOUT NOV. 17, 1895, a red and white steer, coming two years old; white face, branded Q on right hip. A reasonable reward will be given on return or information as to where-abouts, at this office or to JOS. T. CRAIG, Edgeley.
14tf

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE South Qu'Appelle Agricultural society will be held in the council chambers, on Saturday, Jan 25th, 1896. As large an attendance as possible is requested. By order, J. DOOLITTLE, sec.-treas. 14-15

ALL PARTIES KNOWING THEMselves indebted to me, either by note or open account, will please call and settle with me or Wm Smith, advocate, on or before first February. W. H. BELL, Qu'Appelle Station. 12tf

PARTIES WANTING STRONG Baker's flour can be supplied at $1.50 per sack. W. H BELL.
12tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BOY TO DO CHORES. Apply to F. B. BLAKENEY, Sec 36-17-15, through post office. 51-4f

WANTED.—A TEACHER FOR BALgonie Public School. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary.
14-16 J. B. HAWKES, Sec.

You'll Find it in Waghorn's Guide

S. H. Caswell & Co.,
BANKERS,
Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

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Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station. - - Assa.

GAGE'S
VERTICAL
WRITING
COPY BOOKS.

Cut Tobaccos
(Pipe and Cigarette)
Cigars,
Cigarettes,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Northwest Almanacs
—AT—
Creamer Bros.,
Druggists and Stationers.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

OFFICE OF
J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

J. H. MacCaul
General Insurance Agent,
DEALER IN HARD AND SOFT
. . . COAL . . .
Fresh Mined Blacksmith
COAL.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
—AND—
EASTERN LUMBER
—OF—
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

N.B.—HAVE A LOOK AT MY SIDING, SHEETING BOARDS AND SHIP-LAP
. . AT . .
$16 per Thousand.

You'll Find it in Waghorn's Guide

Backache, Face-Ache, Sciatic Pains, Neuralgic Pains, Pain in the Side, etc.
Promptly Relieved and Cured by
The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster
Price 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd.
Proprietors, MONTREAL.

The Qu'Appelle Progress
Is Published Every Thursday
At THE PROGRESS Printing Office: in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$6 00	$ 8 00	$15 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements to be allowed to be changed monthly, if oftener 1 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 3 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Astray, etc., when less than 10 lines, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions, 10c each. This class of advertising must be paid for in advance.

Subscription price: $1.00 per annum, in advance; if not paid for in advance, $1.50 will be charged. Single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

FREDERICK BELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JAN 16 1896.

PAST AND PRESENT.

From Massey's Magazine for January we gather the following interesting facts anent agriculture. Forty years ago, during the Crimean war, the price of wheat in Upper Canada was from two to two and a half dollars per bushel. The price in England has lately touched as low as twenty shillings per quarter of eight bushels. When France owned Canada, a good deal of wheat was grown in the parishes below Quebec, where the staples now are hay and potatoes. The older provinces of Canada, like the older states, are abandoning wheat and taking to dairying, stock raising and fruit growing. In France "the cultivation of wheat and other cereals tends to increase rather than decrease," says the British Foreign office, "yet such is the decline in prices that growers are practically at their wit's end." The French, like the rest of us, will get tired of growing wheat without a profit. In Norway and Sweden Denmark, Germany, and other parts of Europe dairying is coming to the front as wheat ceases to pay. New Zealand butter is conveyed to London a distance of 12,000 miles, for less than a penny a pound.

War would of course send prices up with a bound, but when it had ceased, the struggle for the survival of the cheapest would doubtless begin with increased vigor. Omitting war from the reckoning, it is tolerably safe to say that the era of cheap food has only just begun, and that ten years hence prices are likely to be lower than they are now. The wheat grower has already felt the pinch, and the next to feel it will probably be the dairy farmer.

The Australian delegates to the Intercolonial conference at Ottawa spoke of selling Australian mutton in Canada at two cents per pound. It is rather a cheerless prospect for Canadian farmers, but the best way out of the difficulty is for them to undertake scientifically that which pays best. Dairying and stock raising have thus far enabled the farmers of Ontario to keep their heads above water, and one has only to read the debates at the farmers' institutes to see that they are bent on increasing their knowledge and skill.

That the futile cry of "down with the English" has at different times in the past been vainly given forth, the following facts which we glean from the Saturday Night, will amplify considerably.

"'Abajo los Engleses! Abajo los Engleses!'" This is the patriotic slogan down at Caracas. How its echo from afar stirs the Yankee blood! "'Abajo los Engleses!'" It sounds like Los Angeles, Cal., and appeals to the Yankee sentiment. The cry "Down with the English'" has in times past been heard in many languages. It was raised by the hordes of Black John of Abyssinia when British troops saved white men—including Yankees—from butchery. It was raised in Cario and Alexandria when the Yankee marines arrived in time to avenge, along with Los Engleses but not soon enough to protect and save the Americans. It was raised in China a few months ago when Americans by the hundreds flocked for protection to Los Engleses. The Spaniards have cried it in South America and in North America too, against the Thirteen States. The Indians who owned North America cried it. The civilizing agency of Anglo-Saxonism has been met with the futile cry all around the world. And now we have turned upon ourselves—one-half the race upon the other half—crying, "'Abajo los Engleses!'" It might well remind our neighbors of the cry of the Mexicans when Texas was being stolen from them, and later when the Yankees robbed them of California and forced their way to the city of Mexico, "'Muerto los Gringos,'" which was answered by the fierce yell, "'Remember the Alamo!'" Vainly they fought for their own; vainly they cried, "'Death to the Yankees.'" Over Texas and California now float the Stars and Stripes, even though the citizen of the land of the Eagle and the Snake dries in his cups, "'Muerto los Gringos.'" So 'twill be in Venezuela, which is not even armed with the justice of her cause; the people will shout "'Abajo los Engleses,'" and just the same the Union Jack will float over the territory claimed by England, and the result, as it was in Texas and California, will be for the good of those taken from semi-civilization into the light and liberty of the greatest empire the sun ever shone on.

The Ottawa Crisis Over.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The reconciliation of the cabinet ministers was brought about by the good offices of Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir Frank Smith and Sir Charles Tupper, all of whom urged peace and unity at this critical time.

It is well understood among those who take an interest in Northwest affairs that Mr. Daly is to drop out of the cabinet after this session, and that Sir Chas. Tupper, if he has the good fortune to be then at the head of affairs, will invite Hugh John Macdonald to take a portfolio as the representative of Manitoba and the Territories.

It is thought that the speech from the throne will occupy some time.

Mr. Laurier may test the strength of the government party by moving an amendment, but those who oppose remedial legislation will vote for the speech reserving the right to vote differently on the remedial bill. The budget will be brought down in a fortnight.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—At the West Huron bye-election held to-day, M. C. Cameron was elected by a majority of 200.

District Medal Competition.

The competition for the district medal will take place on Friday and Saturday. Rinks from Regina, Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle will compete. The following, subject to change, is the composition of the Qu'Appelle rinks:

Slater,	Love,
Carthew,	W Davidson,
Menaughton,	Bracewamp,
Maccabe (skip)	Johnston (skip).

Two good sheets of ice are provided, and a good time is almost guaranteed.

Sintaluta Siftings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In your last issue your occasional correspondent speaks of the pheasants as pests, and suggests the local nimrods turning their guns upon them. Now, I think it would be more to the purpose if someone would rid the town of the monkey which has been lurking round the farmers' elevator all winter, tampering with spouts, etc. You see it must be a terrible responsibility on the manager's mind to have to watch him continually.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by C. E. Carthew, under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

WAR NEWS.

Under existing conflicting circumstances anent the Transvaal trouble, it is impossible to form any definite idea of how the matter will terminate. According to a cablegram from London, the tone of part of the press leans towards the belief that the strained point between England and Germany have relaxed considerably, so much so that the difficulty is thought to be at an end. This, however, is in a great measure speculation, for "all the evils and errors which made the disturbance in Transvaal, with or without Dr Jameson, merely a question of time, still remains unanswered," says the Free Press, and goes on to say:

"On the other hand, the standard, the mouthpiece of the Conservatives says: 'We are enabled to state that President Kruger has not demanded any change in the treaty stipulations,' etc.' And later on says: 'We are authorized to declare the emperor's telegram to Kruger was at the most an expression of feeling of the momentary irritation, which is now past, leaving the relations between Germany and England friendly as heretofore.' An editorial in the Times says: 'There is far too great a disposition in some quarters to assume that the Transvaal difficulty is ended. It can only be truly said that the immediate danger of bloodshed has been averted. But all the evils and the errors which made a disturbance in the Transvaal, with or without Dr. Jameson, are questions of right that still remain unsettled. While President Kruger is releasing Dr. Jameson's men with one hand, with the other he is throwing into prison the heads of all the English enterprises in Johannesburg. He cannot be allowed to transfer the charges of treason from armed invaders to the heads of a population which never asked anything but a fair share of political rights. And as he could have prevented Dr Jameson's raid by divulging what his preparations proved he knew, he does not come to court with clean hands. Whether as against Dr. Jameson or against the Johannesbergers, we should advise all concerned to hear Hon. Cecil Rhodes before deciding upon the somewhat obscure and complicated transactions.'"

The Manchester Guardian commenting on British preparations, says considerable credit is attached to a story that the flying squadron which assembles at Portland early this week is more likely to go to the Dardanelles than Delagoa Bay, adding: "Emperor William's message came at just the right time to give the ministers an excuse to make preparations really intended to back their new policy which will end the Armenian horrors and bring the Sultan to his senses. The latest rumor points to a land invasion by Russia and a joint naval demonstration at Constantinople by Great Britain and France."

The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, touching upon the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States says it sees a distinct break in the clouds and hopes that a satisfactory settlement to Great Britain and the United States will be effected with Venezuela direct. It intimates the Brazilian minister is closely identified with the last proposed solution of the controversy. Referring to the trouble between Great Britain and Germany the Westminster gazette remarks: The effect of shifting English leanings from Germany to France and Russia are already evident in efforts making to explain Emperor William's telegram. Continuing it adds: If our information is correct, Salisbury's desire to better friends with France has already brought forth fruit.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL

An American Opinion of the Existing Situation.

New York, Jan. 7.—The remarkable indifference to the facts of life, the leading symptom of lunacy, of which there have during the past few weeks been so many displays among ourselves, seems to be extending to Germany, and has infected that already eccentric person the Emperor William. People who find this a hard saying will do well to read Captain Mahan's books. The Emperor has sent a dispatch to the Boers over the heads of the British authorities, who by the convention of 1884 are the sole representatives of Transvaal in foreign affairs, congratulating them on the repulse of a band of British malefactors. This in England is excusably enough considered insulting and might cause a war between him and his grandmother, in which he would undoubtedly get the worst of it. In the first case, that of a navy would either have to venture out to sea and fight, in which case it would be promptly destroyed, or it would have to shut itself up in port. In either case the German ports would be all blockaded and their foreign commerce destroyed, except what could reach the sea through France. In the next place he could not bring a regiment of his fine army into pay against the British anywhere, and could not get within two thousand miles of the Boers. In the third, he would promptly lose all the German colonies abroad, including the principal one, New Guinea, which the Australians are only too ready to seize. He would be unable to defend his colonies in Africa which Rhodes and his men would be too happy to appropriate. The only contingency in which he could make even a decent stand would be through an alliance with France, but to get this he would have to surrender Alsace and Lorraine. France is the only power in Europe which has a navy which could successfully stand up against that of Great Britain, but in the next naval war most of the ships engaged will probably be sunk on the spot, leaving the power with most ships mistress of the seas, and that power will probably be Great Britain, who could after a general war in all likelyhood occupy the position in Europe she occupied after Trafalgar. All persons proposing to attack her ought to consider these things seriously. She is never such a dangerous enemy as in the face of a combination against her.

As regards the Boers, their only salvation would be in the recognition of immediate independence no longer possible. The flood of English adventurers is rising higher every day in the Transvaal. If the Boers continue to deny them representation and a fair share in the government, attempts like Jameson's will be repeated on a greater scale than ever, and the Boer dominion will be overwhelmed. If on the other hand the Boers admit the foreigners to the franchise on equal terms, they will soon be outvoted and on their own country, and annexation to the Cape Colony speedily follow. In fact there is only too much reason for believing that Jameson's attempt was secretly instigated by rhodes. It is difficult to account for his making it in any way. His attempt was probably made only by the more adventurous spirits. In the next a large number of the so-called 'uitlanders' would probably participate. The disappearance of the Boers as a community would be very regrettable, for they are a race with great qualities and a splendid history, though archaic and non-progressive in their ways; but their doom was sealed when gold was discovered in their territory. Neither theories, principalities, nor powers can stand up against a rush of Anglo-Saxon gold-hunters.—New York Post.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"The e's a chil'anang ye takin' notes,
An' fain I'd tell ye what 'e's on 'em."

For the past two weeks Notes by the Way have been conspicuous by their absence. The news has not yet been confirmed that this serious omission has been the cause of all the trouble in England, Germany and the Transvaal, but there is little doubt that had the N. by the W. appeared as heretofore, such dire consequences might not have come about. This is a very serious matter for contemplation, and I feel it deeply; still, I have this consolation, the news above mentioned has *not* been confirmed, and until it is, I shall feel that my conscience is clear.

* * *

The way some advertisements are worded is certainly very humorous; for example, I lately came across one which ran as follows: "Wanted, a young man, to be partly out door and partly behind the counter." Now, what would be the result when that door slammed?

* * *

It is strange what simple veins of thought run through some minds. On one of the ocean steamers a woman asked one of the officers, at the same time pointing to a number of people in the steerage, "What is that place down there?" "That is the steerage," said he. "Well, really now, does it take such a lot of people as that to make the ship go the right way?"

* * *

They have a curious way of deciding lawsuits in Siam; both parties are put under cold water, and the one remaining longest wins the suit. How different it is in this country, for here both parties get into hot water and it is not at their option how long they remain there.

* * *

Children are always very lively when there are plenty of good things to eat around; and they are equally wide awake with their senses of seeing and hearing. Bobby's mama was entertaining some ladies at a five o'clock tea; "May I have some tongue, ma," said Bobby. "There is no tongue, dear." "That's funny," commented Bobby, "I heard Pa say there would be lots of it."

* * *

"Say, doctor, do you consider oysters healthy?" "Well, yes, I certainly do; anyway, I've never had a single one under treatment, in the whole course of my practice."

* * *

The new woman lawyer, in New Jersey, they say,
In court is allowed to have her own way;
Her head-gear, so proud is woman upon it,
She's permitted to wear, with her hat or a bonnet;
But the man lawyer, to be fit and discreet,
Must still cause his head covering to take a back seat.

—T.S.J.

The Markets.

Winnipeg Commercial.

General Situation.—Prices in leading markets have been well maintained this week, in a slightly higher basis than ruled last week. The Anglo-German war scare had only a slight influence on prices. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a small decrease of 116,000 bushels. At atlantic coast exports of wheat were 2,337,000 bushels, flour included, compared with 2,010,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Receipts of wheat at spring wheat markets have continued very large, proving one of the weakening features. The enormous milling demand, however, continues to absorb a vast quantity of wheat, and this, with the improved export demand, to satisfy the two best features of the situation on this continent. Russia has shown a tendency to hold wheat of late, for higher prices, which no doubt helps exports from America.

The local market has been very dull. Receivers in Manitoba country markets have been very tight of late, farmers apparently being determined to hold for higher prices. In this market, transactions are so few that they are no sufficient to fix a close idea of values. In Manitoba country markets, range at 36 to 40c for No. 1 hard, according to freight rates and local conditions of the different markets. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 2 and 3c under No. 1 hard. No. 3 hard, 28 to 32c, frosted wheats, 20 to 26c.

C. W. Bunting Dead.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—C. W. Bunting, manager of the Mail and Empire died about 1:30 last night of Bright's disease.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes
One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses the Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures catarrh, Hay Fever Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At C.E. Carthew's

You'll Find it in Waghorn's Guide

INDIAN HEAD ITEMS.

A Few Local and Personal Paragraphs From Our Neighbor Down the Line.

The returns from the different polling places could not be obtained this evening, but it is the prevailing opinion that the following persons are duly elected councillors for the current year: Thos. Livingstone, A. Stibbard, Mitchell and Warden. There is no doubt as to the election of the three first above named.

An important lecture will be delivered in the reading room on the evening of the 16th inst., by Dr Kemp, the subject being The Germs of Disease. It is expected a large audience will be present on the occasion, as there is no doubt in the public mind as to the doctor's ability to do justice to the subject.

175,000 bushels of wheat has been delivered at this station up to date, and it is estimated that as much more is yet to come in.

Much sympathy is expressed for premier Bowell by all classes of the community, irrespective of politics.

(From Another Correspondent.)

We are glad to report that Mrs. Sample is somewhat improved, but is still very weak.

While A. M. McLane was returning home from town on Friday last, the pole strap on one side broke, letting the pole drop and causing the horses to make a dash for liberty, upsetting the cutter and dragging Mr. McLean some fifty yards before they were brought to a standstill, when it was found that the cutter was very much used up, while Mr. McLean suffered some injury.

Mr. J. K. Welsh has moved his office to a building lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron as a fruit store.

Wheels are still on the move here. How long will it last?

Wheat is on the move yet, but slow. Prices are very low at present.

Katepwe Colations.

From an occasional correspondent.

We are all wondering what has become of our correspondent, surely he does not intend to forsake us.

Mr. D. H. MacGuire, our late enterprising teacher, has gone to Whitewood to spend the winter with his friends. We hope to see him again in the spring.

Our annual school meeting was conspicuous, as usual, by the absence of the interested, Mr. W. Wright being re-elected trustee. There seems to be a great indifference among the ratepayers of this district as to the interests of the school, and the trustees would doubtless do well to raise the salaries of its employees, as a few extra dollars would aid materially in rousing them from their lethargy.

If there is one circumstance more than another that gives hope for the future of Canadian nationality, says a well known writer, commenting on the late rebellion, it is to be found in the alacrity and enthusiasm with which the youths of our country rally on occasion of its defence, and it is also gratifying to find that we have lady marksmen in our midst, who, judging from the coolness and efficiency with which they handle these pernicious weapons, bid fair in the next Yankee struggle for deeds of courage and heroism to rival if not surpass many of our noble dames of ancient history.

We understand that the advocates of the Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle railway bonus bylaw are again echoing their war cry and buckling on their armor, and we expect the bugle call will shortly summon a general beat to arms.

Mr. Edward Chesten, who for the past two weeks has been the lucky possessor of a broken rib is now getting around again, none the worse for his misfortune. Master Spot Vidal has also recovered with a marked improvement both mentally and physically.

The recent warm weather has taken most of the snow from the valley and the cattle have already forsaken the straw piles and taken to the flats.

The recent epedemic is now practically eradicated from the vicinity, and we are once more free from a fatal and dangerous decease.

Captain—Sergeant, note down Private Gregson—three days on bread and water for slovenly turnout on parade.

Sergeant—Beg pardon, Captain, that won't make the slightest difference to him—he's a vegetarian.

Captain—What? Then put him down for three days on meat and soup!

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, January 16, 1896.

BRITAIN'S ANGER UP.

GERMANY THE AGGRESSOR.

Strained Relations Between the Two Great Nations.

The Venezuelan dispute seems almost to have been lost sight of in London, Eng., especially since such a flood of discredit has been thrown upon the British side of the question, by the Washington correspondent of the Chronicle in the publication of correspondence apparently hitherto not carefully weighed on this side of the Atlantic. All the batteries of the British press seem to be turned upon Germany and their fire is increasing in intensity as the action of the emperor seems more clearly understood. At first it was put down to be nothing more than one of his familiar eccentricities, but there seems to be much more deliberation than eccentricity about the young war lord's dispatch to the president of the Transvaal republic. The Standard, which even more than the Times, may be regarded as directly representing the views of the British government, speaks very plainly on the subject, and issues a warning to foreign nations in general, and to Germany in particular, that Great Britain will not tolerate any interference, and that in spite of the threats of the German official to make things unpleasant for Great Britain at Washington, Constantinople and Pekin, "We shall defend our own with all the means at our disposal, let our assailants be who they will, or as many as they will." This utterance upon the part of the Standard, is a sample of the remarks upon the subject made by the British press and coming from the source from which it does, there are clear indications that Great Britain and Germany have reached a state of extremely strained relations, and one which may have further and most serious results, unless the jingoes of both nations are curbed.

The defeat of Dr. Jameson's freebooters by the Boers has produced a feeling of great humiliation in England, and the greatest anxiety is felt regarding the fate of his companions, as they comprise among them the youngest sons of some of the best known families in Great Britain. This feeling of humiliation adds to the degree of anger felt against Germany and increases considerably the danger existing in the situation. Then again the fact that so many distinguished young men were among the British charter troops is another element which may cause further trouble, as their friends are certain to bring all the pressure they possibly can to bear upon the government in their efforts to wipe out the humiliation inflicted upon all concerned by the Boers. Among the persons who are taking the serious view of the case is that Dr. Jameson's defeat was brought about because at the last moment, he was left in the lurch by the Chamberlain, the foreign population of Johannesburg, who were to have risen and joined issue with him against the Boers. It has been an open secret for weeks past that the chartered company troops were preparing for some advance, and people who have recently seen President Kruger and Sir Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, say that they have no doubt that Dr. Jameson received orders from the latter that a grand coup was intended, that probably a new republic would have been established, and that in the brilliance of the result the faults of the leaders would have been forgotten.

A large deputation of merchants and others interested in South African matters, called at the colonial office for the purpose of asking the government to take steps providing for the protection of their friends and relatives. Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replied to the representation made by the members of the delegation, saying that as far as could be seen further disturbances were impossible. The British government sympathized with the undoubted grievance of the Uitlanders. Regarding the action taken by the government, in the matter of the sudden advance of Dr. Jameson, he said that the government had done its full duty. More than this it could not be claimed that the government should have done. Before it was possible for any representations to have been made to them from any quarter, they acted in the most energetic fashion, trying to stop the raid and to avert further mischief. Mr. Chamberlain said in conclusion that the ministers of the government proposed to adhere to their obligations under the convention of 1884, and that they would continue to uphold that convention and all of its provisions. From this position nothing that has occurred could possibly induce them to recede.

The invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and the forces of the British South Africa company has brought to the surface all the latent feeling of hostility of Germany to England, and has evoked a similar outburst to that produced by President Cleveland's message in America. The general belief that the duplicity of British statesmen is deliberate in their policy of keeping Europe divided into two camps in order to facilitate English aggression and encroachments in Africa and elsewhere has received supposed confirmation in the news of Dr. Jameson's piratical venture, in spite of the disavowal of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of any knowledge of responsibility for the step taken by Dr. Jameson. little doubt is felt in Berlin that it was prompted in high quarters, and the weighty terms of the Emperor's message are interpreted as indicative of the same mistrust of the English protestations, which is felt in government circles. Everybody understands that the emperor's message to President Kruger was not due to mere impulse, but was decided upon and drafted after a grave council of ministers, and it must therefore be regarded as an open pronouncement of a change in Germany's policy towards Great Britain. The immediate news of the invasion of the Transvaal was received the other day and the emperor summoned the minister for foreign affairs, Baron Von Bieberstein, and Mr. Kayser, director of the colonial office, to Potsdam, and spoke to them in strong terms of the breach in international law. Later, an official note was sent to the British government, asking curtly the meaning of Dr. Jameson's raid, and what steps would be taken to neutralize it. Moreover, it is ascertained on good authority the intention to land German sailors at Delagoa Bay was abandoned only on the receipt of the news of Dr. Jameson's defeat. The consent of Portugal has been asked for the transit of troops across Portuguese territory. Another statement made on good authority, is that Germany has already come to an agreement with France to arrest the British advance in South Africa, and that 1,500 german volunteers, well equipped, will start on board a North German Lloyd steamer during the coming week, for Delagoa Bay, in order to assist the Boers.

At the New Year's reception at the palace, Emperor William was frigid in his treatment of the British ambassador, Sir Francis C. Lascelles. It was remarked that his majesty barely addressed a few words to him, and eyed him sternly. On the other hand the emperor's reception of the United States ambassador, Mr. Theo. Runyon, was most cordial. Besides the usual congratulations, his majesty took pains to manifest the undisturbed relations of intimacy between Germany and the United States, talking to Mr. Runyon most familiarly and amicably for some time.

The anti English feeling has been all along fed by the Bismarck press, which has reproached the government for "truckling to English insolence," but the emperor and the government have hitherto withstood these taunts. Now, however, a vigorous anti-English policy may undoubtedly be anticipated. Incidentally this has helped Germany to view the British American difficulty with different eyes. The anxiety here to take part in the American loan shows this. The bankers of Berlin, Cologn and Frankfort fell over each other in their haste to have a share in it, and the U. S. embassy was overwhelmed throughout the week with inquiries as to the precise terms of the loan, proving conclusively that American credit is unimpaired in the money market of Germany.

Koelnische says that the remarks of the British press in regard to the telegram sent by Emperor William to President Kruger, of Transvaal, need not alarm the Germans. All Germany upheld Emperor William, just as three weeks ago, Europe upheld England in her position regarding Venezuela. Now Europe upholds the Boers, and it is to be hoped that the British papers do not imagine that their threats will have the slightest influence upon the attitude of the German government.

The Globe, referring to Emperor William's message to president Kruger, says "It is an insult from the German government collectively, not only from the Emperor alone. There is no war party in England, but the entire empire would become were the words of President Cleveland and Emperor William attempted to be followed by deeds."

The St. James Gazette thinks Emperor William's message to President Kruger, like Cleveland's message to congress, is a warning that should not be disregarded and furnishes evidence of a combination of the powers against Great Britain. Continuing the St. James Gazette urges the British government to "drop the Armenian nonsense, make an alliance with Russia, close an understanding with the Dreibund in any case, and push with her armaments with unsleeping energy."

HYPNOTIC SLEEPER WAKES ON TIME.

Wm. A. Test on Harry Lamont at Owosso, Mich., a Seeming Success.

Harry Lamont, of Owosso, Mich., a robust young man, who was put under hypnotic influence by a successful operator a week ago, came out of the condition on schedule time in the opera house, before a crowd of anxious citizens of that place.

When the announcement was made that the hypnotist would place a subject under the hypnotic state for a week, claiming that all the functions of the body would stop for the time and the patient would be kept under close guard and not be awakened until Saturday night, without food or drink, a protest went up from all quarters. The evening papers assailed the professor and denounced him in round terms, but the professor being backed up by the medical profession of the city and a subject who was willing to undergo the ordeal, it was performed.

At 9 o'clock on the appointed night Harry Lamont put in his appearance ready for the denial of a week of his life for the benefit of science. He was weighed, 149 pounds being the registered weight, pulse and temperature noted, and then put to sleep in which state he remained until Saturday night. He was still under the influence when brought upon the stage before a crowded house. His weight registered 147 pounds, showing a loss of fourteen pounds. The temperature appearing about normal.

When brought from under the influence he was held by six strong men. On awakening when asked how he felt he said "Fine." When asked what day it was he responded "Monday." The subject was given six ounces of water the night before, not to quench his thirst but because the hot room had dried his throat.

SAID TO BE AIDING CUBANS.

Report That Pullman is to Get a Big Concession if Insurgents Win.

Havana newspapers publish a Madrid dispatch saying that El Heraldo of the latter city charges George M. Pullman, Chicago sleeping car magnate, with aiding the Cuban insurgents. It is alleged when in Paris Pullman met Cespedes, the Cuban chief, prior to the latter's departure for New York, and an arrangement was made whereby the Chicago millionaire promised to aid the insurgents financially, and to use his influence to secure their recognition by the United States.

In return Pullman is to receive enormously valuable concessions in Cuba should the insurgents win. Pulman banqueted Cespedes and proposed a toast to the Cuban republic.

El Heraldo asserts Pullman has since furnished the Cuban Junta large sums.

Coil springs are now tempered by electricity in France. The process is rapid and satisfactory.

Worth $5 a Bottle.

Sirs,—For five years I have been troubled with neuralgia and tried everything I could see or hear of. At last I was advised to try a bottle of Yellow Oil and refused because I thought it was like all the rest a failure. A half bottle was given me, however, and I found it helped me and bought a bottle which cured me. If it cost five dollars a bottle I would not be without it.

THOS. QUINN,
Gravenhurst, Ont.

There is a five foot vein of coal at Cherryvale, Kan., something like 150 feet below the surface.

She Ought to Know.

Having used Burdock Bitters for 15 years I cannot keep from recommending it to others. I have sold hundreds of bottles from my store, and as I keep other medicines I ought to know which sells best. It is a wonderful medicine.

Yours very sincerely,
MRS. DONALD KENNEDY,
Caledonia, Ont.

At an entertainment by the high school board of Montreal the other night, Rev. Prof. Shaw, dean of the Methodist college, expressed a hope that the boys would be prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder to resist any invasion from the United States. The boys responded in a body by standing on the chairs and shouting till they were hoarse.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE FORESHADOWS REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Fast Steamship Line on the Atlantic—Increase of Representation in the Territories—Very Few Members Present at the Opening—The Usual Ceremonies.

There were very few members present at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, at Ottawa, on Jan. 2nd. The weather was beautiful, there being a sharp frost, and snow falling during during the night, but not sufficient to make sleighing. There were the usual ceremonies at the opening, an escort from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, guard of honor from the Governor General's Foot Guards and the Ottawa Field Battery, which fired the salute from Nepean Point. The floor of the senate chamber was well filled with ladies and the galleries contained the usual crowd, who gazed on the show beneath. Lord Aberdeen delivered the following

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Hon. gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In accordance with the announcement made during the last session, parliament has been summoned somewhat in advance of the usual period.

The bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed is a cause for the deepest thankfulness to the giver of all good. I congratulate you upon the evidence of increased activity in the various branches of commerce and industry. Several such indications have come under my personal observation during a tour made recently in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. In particular, I noticed the extension of mining enterprise in British Columbia, where the vast mineral resources are in certain localities being now developed and utilized upon something like an adequate scale. A special feature of the same tour consisted in the opportunities obtained for visiting a number of the Indian reservations and also the Indian Industrial Schools. On the former I was received with hearty demonstrations of loyalty and good will, while in connection with the latter, the proofs of proficiency and intelligence on the part of the children were highly encouraging. As to the work of the Indian department as a whole, the manner in which it is directed and administered appears to be very satisfactory. A reference to these topics would be incomplete without an allusion to the valuable services of the Northwest mounted police, which may justly be regarded by Canadians generally as indispensable, under present conditions, to the well being of these extensive and promising portions of the Dominion in which they are stationed.

Immediately after the prorogation of parliament, my government communicated, through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, with the government of that province in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba government which would render action by the Federal parliament in this connection unnecessary. I regret to say that the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor have declined to entertain favorably these suggestions, thereby rendering it necessary for my government, in pursuance of its declared policy, to introduce legislation in regard to this subject. The papers will be laid before you.

I am happy to inform you that the representations of my government and the suggestions of the Ottawa conference respecting steamship communication have resulted in the announcement by the Imperial authorities of their willingness to grant a substantial subvention towards the Atlantic portion of the scheme. This will, I trust, ensure the successful establishment of a line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada, which in point of speed and equipment shall fully meet all requirements.

My government have also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the secretary of state for the colonies to appoint a committee to consider the proposed Pacific cable to connect Canada with Australia. You will, I am sure, share the gratification with which my advisers welcome these announcements as affording further evidence of the desire of Her Majesty's government to draw closer to each other and the motherland the outlying portions of the Queen's dominions. The papers of these subjects will also be submitted to you.

Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defences. The growth of population in the Northwest Territories, as disclosed by the last enumeration calls for additional representation in parliament. A bill for this purpose will be laid before you.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and United States for the purpose of delimitating the boundary between Alaska and Canada, have concluded their labors and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. This report will be laid before parliament in due time.

At the request of the right hon. the secretary of state for the colonies, a delegate of my government visited England last summer to confer with the imperial authorities on the question of copyright. His report will be laid before you and I doubt not that this subject will again receive your earnest attention. You will also be asked to consider measures for the extension and development of our trade in agricultural products with the United Kingdom and other markets.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the past and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. The latter have been framed with every regard for economy, consistent with the requirements of public service. You will be pleased to learn that the revenues of the country show a gradual and continuous increase and that the promised equilibrium between income and expenditure on consolidated fund account for the current year bids fair to be realized.

Hon. gentlemen of the senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons: I commend these objects and others which may come before you, to your earnest consideration, relying upon your wisdom and prudence, under the divine guidance, to discharge with dignity and effect the high trust committed to your care.

Shoot to Warm Up.

No better picture of the cowboy's peculiar traits and manners could be had than that indicated in outline by a little incident at Tucson, Ari., a few days ago. A cowboy was brought into Tucson from a range in the St. Simon Valley, to be treated for a wounded instep which had been shattered by a pistol bullet of big caliber. The shooting, it was explained, occurred during a round-up. There was no quarrel between the injured man and the man who shot him, "but one morning when they got out the air was pretty crispy, and they began shooting at each other to increase the circulation of the blood."

BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS SHOULD REMEMBER

That your brother, if he be single and of suitable age, should be chosen as best man against all others.

That the fact that cars run all night, does not warrant you in prolonging your stay until past midnight.

That the junior members of the family may give you valuable pointers as to the daily life of your intended.

That wedding cake is no longer sent about, but is packed in souvenir boxes, one being provided for each guest.

That love in a cottage is a poet's dream and not in it with a modern steam-heated flat in a quiet neighborhood.

That a widow should remove her first wedding ring, as the wearing of it cannot but be painful to the bridegroom.

That all public display of affectionate nature upon the part of engaged young persons should be sedulously avoided.

That the law while it insists that the husband shall support the wife, leaves to him the option of how and where.

That if you do not intend to give up the pleasures and associations of bachelorhood you had better remain single.

That when all signs are lacking, porters, guides, cabmen, hotel clerks and others, detect the bride by her new shoes.

That you must bear the infliction of the chaperon for a little while. By and by you will be chaperon yourself.

That at the outset of married life the principal item of expense is the rent. Later on it will be the outlay for shoes.

That a woman is no more likely to be proud to learn that her husband has a past than he would be to hear that of her.

That it is the duty, according to social law, of the bride's family to furnish wedding cards, carriages and the wedding feast.

That it is quite possible for a young couple to be very fond of each other without committing the slightest offense against good taste.

That modern social usage decrees that wedding presents may be sent at any time within two months before the day of the ceremony.

That clouds are sure to obscure the honeymoon if each of you have married under the mistaken impression that the other has money.

That it is better to forego the bridal tour if your funds are low, and thus start married life out of debt and with your things all paid for.

That a widow entering again the state of matrimony should not be attended by bridesmaids; neither shall she wear a veil and orange blossoms.

That small brothers and sisters should never be sent into the parlor to entertain "George" while you are putting the finishing touches to your toilet.

That it is not bad form for you to give your prospective husband an engagement ring. A little extra jewelry in the house may come in handy some day.

That a practical knowledge of the details of housekeeping is as essential to the wife who can afford servants as it is to the sharer of a poor man's lot.

That if you are not prepared to assume all the responsibilities of wifehood you had better remain single, become a new woman and lecture on woman's rights.

That it is expected of the mother of the bridegroom to invite the prospective bride and her family to a formal dinner immediately after the engagement is announced.

That it is not absolutely essential that a young man should sow wild oats. It has never been held that such indulgence is necessary to make a good wife of a young woman.

That the girl who sits in the parlor and sings "Who will care for mother now?" while the old lady is doing the family washing will prove a great disappointment to a poor man.

Hats and Bonnets.

One scarcely knows what to say about hats and bonnets or where to begin, there are so many ideas wrought into them. There is no prevailing style, unless the empire plumes make one, as they are seen everywhere and upon everything. The broche satin ribons are very much admired, and are quite new. They are mostly in rather dull colorings. There are striped taffetas, and these are bound with velvet—in some instances with sealskins—and loosely gathered around the crowns of the "pork-pie" hats. There is no end to the jet devices.

Soft crowns lead in popularity for bath bonnets and hats, and as much variety in coloring appears in the millinery as in the frocks themselves. A picturesque hat for afternoon carriage wear seen last week was of white velvet, tipped well down over the face, and perking up smartly at the back, thanks to a little head brim under the rather flat shape. Coming well out over the brim all around was a ruching of white lace; a large cluster of black osprey was set oddly at the right side quite far front, rising from a base made of chrysanthemums of the most brilliant hues in gold and red. The head band next the hair was covered with the chrysanthemums.

STYLES IN PETTICOATS.

It is all very well to talk about women wishing to adopt masculine attire, but the front row of silk petticoats will not be easily dispensed with, for, after all, they are dear to the feminine heart.

Women who are particular about the hanging of their skirts take just as much trouble to have their petticoats fitted and hung as they do their dresses, contending with reason that no gown can hang well

over a badly-hung petticoat. The new ones have certain points in common with the much-dreaded crinoline. They are gored and very full, while around the hem, is a wire, quite stiff. A flounce, a quarter of a yard wide, has also a wire through its hem. The flounce is like crinoline. They are gored and very full, pinked silk ruche, and another ruche is put on as trimming.

With such a petticoat as this a cloth gown without any stiff lining is sure to hang gracefully. Brocades, satins and silks are all used to make under petticoats. Old ball gowns are very useful for this purpose, and as there seems to be need for two or three in any well-appointed wardrobe, the expense is certainly to be considered.—New York Herald.

ABROAD-MINDED DOCTOR

RELATES SOME EXPERIENCES IN HIS OWN PRACTICE.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

J. D. Allbright, M.D.

"AKRON, PA., April 24th, '95.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize, much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiphlegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About this time his wife noticed one of your advertisements and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and if appearances indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

'Why' says he, 'I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work.

"Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy cheeked and bright eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so until to day, more than one year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea, or as more commonly know, St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic any one who, from overwork or nervous strain during a long winter has become pale and anguid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in buoying the spirits, bringing roses to the pallid lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. ALLBRIGHT, M.D."

Everybody in King's Co.

Everybody in King's Co., N.B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell & Dryden, Sussex, N.B. He says: "Norway Pine Syrup is the best cough remedy I have ever used. My wife had a very bad cough that was most distressing for ten days. I tried the Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured her. I never found its equal.

GEO. S. DRYDEN.

She—You knew you'd be just as happy if you didn't kiss me. He—But do you suppose I am selfish enough to think only of myself?

Speaks for Itself.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

Gents,—Please send us four dozen Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. We find it a genuine article. It knocks all others out in the first round. Several ladies here are loud in its praise, saying it has saved the lives of their children.

GROGAN & CO.,
Kouchibouguac, N.B.

In her impotent rage her grace could only scowl at the duke, her husband. "This," she bitterly exclaimed, "is what a woman gets by buying what she doesn't want just because it's cheap.

Severe Headache Cured.

Dear Sirs,—I had a severe headache for the past two years and used all kinds of medicine without finding a cure until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief and cure quickly followed. I think there is no better medicine in the world.

MISS MINNIE DEVOGUE,
Berlin, Ont.

The mule is a demi-Jack, and therefore a demi John, which accounts for the spirit that is within him.

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Dear Sirs,—I highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the best cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness and sore throat ever used.

WILBER ASHEY,
Havelock, Ont.

The Mexican sword, in use among the aborigines at the coming of the Spaniards, was modelled after the nose of the sawfish.

Books, Books, Books.

"Business Guide"—400 pages practical common sense information on business. Over one million copies sold. 5,000 copies to give away to persons sending us names of prospective agents. Write immediately to Nicholson & Co., Publishers, Wesley Building, Toronto.

REV. MUNGO FRASER, D. D.,

Of Hamilton, Ont.—This Well-Known Presbyterian Divine, Pastor of Knox Church Hamilton, Ont., Has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells Its Virtues.

Few ministers in the Presbyterian Church of Canada are better known than the Rev. Mungo Fraser, D. D., of Hamilton. His great talents have been over and over again recognized in the church courts. As a preacher he has few equals and the people of Knox church, one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Canada, believe he stands at the head of the list. He had suffered, as so many in his profession suffer, from cold in the head—a serious hindrance to those who have mental work to do. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was brought under his notice and over his own signature he has told of the great benefits it has conferred on him, as it does on all who use it.

One short puff of the breath through the blowers supplied with each bottle of Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness, 50 cents. Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver, S. G. Detchon, 11 Church Street, Toronto.

Eastern Visitor—How was it you did not hang that last murderer? Did he establish an alibi? Quick drop Dan—That's just what he did. When the sheriff went to the jail to hang him, he wasn't there.

THE OLD, MIDDLE-AGED AND CHILDREN.

Are One and All Cured of Kidney Trouble by South American Kidney Cure.

Kidney troubles are not confined to those of any age. The grey-haired suffer and keenly sometimes. The man in the vigour of life has his happiness marred by distressing disease of these parts. Much of the trouble of children is due to disordered kidneys. South American Kidney Cure treats effectively those of any age. And with all alike relief is secured quickly. In the most distressing cases relief comes in not less than six hours. It is a wonderful medicine for this one specific and important purpose. Sold by druggists.

Olympia, Wash., has a well with a bottom that is gradually rising to the surface of the earth.

Palpitation of the Heart Defined.

Palpitation of the heart is perhaps the most common symptom of heart disease, and is defined by palsations which are perceived by the patient. It comes on in paroxysms, with intervals of more or less freedom from attack. The heart may begin to beat violently; it may pound against the walls of the chest, the vessels may throb in the neck; the eyes become suffused and the head ache, or on the other hand, the heart may be very rapid and very feeble, so that the pulse may consist only of a series of rapid and almost impalpable waves.

Those suffering from palpitation or fluttering of the heart should not delay a single hour. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart will always relieve this trouble within the first half hour, and for this reason is regarded by physicians generally as the greatest known remedy for the heart. Sold by druggists.

Be not mislead by strange fanta-ti-cart, but in your dress let nature take some part.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days.

Mr. L. McFarlane, 24½ Wellington street, Hamilton—"For many weeks I have suffered intense pain from rheumatism—was so bad that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatic Cure on the recommendation of my druggist, and was completely cured in three or four days by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw." Sold by druggists.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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ROYAL CROWN SOAP.
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Books and Pictures for 25 Wrappers.
Send for a list of 400 Books and 6 Pictures

ONE OF THE
BEST :: BEVERAGES
FOR WINTER USE IS
DREWRY'S
EXTRA PORTER.

It warms, invigorates and strengthens the system. Well brewed and thoroughly matured. Recommended by many physicians in preference to the imported article.

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MAIL OR EXPRESS ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Doesn't the orders in our favor?

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DR. WOOD'S

Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.

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THE JANUARY NUMBER FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

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CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL—Illustrated. Chas. Inch.
THE EVOLUTION OF TWO OF MY PICTURES—G. A. Reid, R.C.A.
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES—I. Macbeth—F. M. McIntyre, Ph.D.
POEM Illustrated—Chas. G. D. Roberts.
THE CANADIAN SHIP CANAL—Chas. Gordon Rogers.
SOME NEW YEAR GREETINGS (Drawings by Frederick S. Challener, A.R.C.A., F. H. Brigden and Frederic W. Fehr).
IN A BOHEMIAN MORASS (A New Year's Story)—Ezra Hurlbert Stafford.
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POEM—W. H. Drummond.
HOW BOOKS CAME HERE—Illustrated. Story from real life.
HOCKEY IN CANADA—F. C. Anderson.

DEPARTMENTS—Domestic Art Articles, Women's Realm, Cooking and Recreation, The World of Art—Wit and Humor—Famous Short Stories—Current Comment—Latest Outlook.
DEPARTMENT CONTRIBUTORS—F. G. Anderson, Fred W. Falkner, Alfred Gilbert, M. M. Robertson, F. C. Anderson, Fred W. Falkner, and others.

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AMONG THE ESQUIMAU.

LIEUT. PEARY WRITES OF THE ARCTIC HIGHLANDERS.

Tribes of Odd Little People With Whom He Lived for Three Years. Physical Appearance, Habits, Homes and Food. Life is Only a Struggle for Food and Clothing.

Of all interesting aboriginal tribes of men there is no tribe more strikingly so than that known as the Arctic Highlanders. The smallness of this tribe, its complete isolation and self-dependence, its extreme northerly location, the stress of hostile conditions under which it maintains its existence, the human interest connected with it as the result of the writings of Kane, Hayes and other Arctic explorers, and the uncertainty as to its origin and early history combine to place it at the head of the list.

That the tribe was originally much more numerous than at present seems to be borne out not only by their own statements, but by the existence of many ancient igloos all along the coast from Buchanan Island nearly to the Humboldt Glacier. There seems to be also a definite tradition that in years past the climate was different from what it is now, not, perhaps, any warmer, but with much less wind and fog along the coast. That the tribe at present is either increasing or decreasing in numbers I should be strongly inclined to doubt, it being probable that nature's balance between the population and the food-producing capabilities of the country has been established for generations.

Within the period of the past four years there has been a noticeable increase of the births over deaths. This is due, I have no doubt, to the improved weapons and implements which I have given them, and which have increased the hunting effectiveness of the males by at least 40 per cent, and have thereby kept the tribe better nourished and in better condition to withstand the severities which are their daily lot. That this increase will be very considerable in continuing for any length of time is not likely, as the balance will again be adjusted.

In disposition and temperament these people are a race of children, simple, kindly, cheerful and hospitable. In powers of endurance in certain directions they probably are not surpassed by any other known race, and in ingenuity and true intelligence displayed in making use to the fullest extent of every one of the few possibilities of their country which can assist them to live and be comfortable, they are in my opinion ahead of any other aboriginal race. Of arts, sciences, culture, manufactures and such other adjuncts of civilization, they know nothing. Life for them simply a struggle for something to eat, and for clothes to protect them from the demon cold of the Arctic night. These two things secured, they are supremely happy and content.

There is no form of government among them to chief, each man being supreme in his family, and literally, and absolutely his own master. Such things as real estate interest is unknown to them. Every man owns the whole country, and can locate his home and hunt where his fancy dictates. The product of the hunts are common property with slight limitations. For example, anything smaller than a seal is the property of the hunter who captures it, yet unwritten laws require him to be generous even with this if he can do so without starving his own family. Personal possessions are of necessity very limited, consisting almost entirely of clothing, hunting and traveling weapons and implements and a single skin tent or tupic. Every man is his own tailor, shoemaker, boat builder, house carpenter, tinker and everything else; in other words, each family is literally and absolutely independent and self-supporting, and could continue its existence for an indefinite length of time without external assistance.

Their ideas of astronomy are definite, though necessarily limited. They recognize the Great Dipper as a herd of reindeer, the three triangular stars of Cassiopeia are the three stones supporting a celestial stone lamp; the Pleiades are a team of dogs in pursuit of a bear; the three glittering brilliants in the belt of Orion are the dogs cut by some evil-disposed Esquimau in a stingy mood to enable him to climb to the top. Certain are the constellations in the extreme far north. Arcturus and Aldebaran are pet constellations, and the sun and the moon are worshiped and her passing favors. The Esquimau estimates time by the movements of the sun and moon, by the position of the sun at sunset, and by observation that were the Arab shepherds, they have not noticed that certain stars appear about which all the others move, nor have they as apparently the planets, which to them are simply large stars. Whether this is due to their lack of the movements of the planets, or to their observing only about three months in the year it is impossible to say.

As regards morals, these people do not stand high according to our scale. They have no idea of personal property, which may be sold, exchanged or loaned or borrowed, even pledge or theft it must be said in their favor, however, that children as well as aged and infirm members of the tribe are supported, cared for, and that for the most part even the liveliest of religious property speculators would have no temptation to steal. The nearest approach to a religion is a collection of superstitions and beliefs in certain evil spirits. It may be interesting to the latter subject to the reader in regard to it is to say that I am unable to obtain, and probably never will obtain any facts in the matter will be found only when some enthusiast is willing to devote five or six years of his time to living with them and doing as they do, becoming, in fact, one of them.

In physical appearance the members of the tribe are below the average stature, generally well built, plump and rounded in figure, and deceptively heavy. Were it not for their dirtiness and the unpleasant odors resulting from their mode of life, many of them, of both sexes, would be by no means disagreeable in appearance. In regard to the younger members of the tribe in particular, while their faces are not by any means perfect, there seems to be a generally pleasing expression, especially when interested or when engaged in conversation. Their clothing is composed entirely of the furs and skins of animals and birds, and, in pattern and adaptation of each material to a certain purpose, is the result of an evolution extending through generation after generation, until to-day the Esquiman dress may be considered perfect for the conditions under which it is worn. There is a difference, chiefly in the upper garments, between the summer and winter dress, the former consisting of sealskin, birdskin and bearskin; the latter of deer, fox and bearskin.

Their habitations in summer consist of a tupic or tent of sealskin, and in winter of an igloo built of stones chinked with moss, covered with moss and turf, and banked in with snow. In spring and when traveling a snow igloo built of cut blocks of snow serves as a dwelling. For sustenance these people depend entirely upon the results of the hunt, which is energetically prosecuted whenever practicable against the walrus, the seal, the deer, the bear, the narwhal, white whale, fox and hare. While they can hardly be said to be hunted, yet thousands and thousands of seabirds are obtained and stored for winter use.

Of these various animals the seal is perhaps the staple, with the walrus next. The meat of the two animals is about equally prized, and the blubber is equally valuable for cooking purposes and heating the houses. Next come the narwhal and the white whale, then the bear, while the deer, fox and hare form a very small item in the Esquimau menu, and may be considered rather as delicacies than as staples.

As for occupation, these people may be said to have but one, namely, hunting, and the construction and keeping in repair the weapons and accessories required by it. From the return of the sun until its departure the various animals are hunted in turn in accordance with the season and locality; and during the winter the surplus supply of meat obtained during the hunting season is consumed in carrying the tribe through the dark night. During the night there are three moons, and the light afforded by each of these is utilized by the natives in traveling between the different settlements and paying their annual calls, an amusement varied by a moonlight conflict with the polar bear.

Their amusements are few. In summer there are tests of strength between the young men of the tribe, consisting of wrestling, pulling, lifting and a rude kind of boxing. In winter the sole amusement is the songs and rude improvisations of the Angakoks or medicine men of the tribe, and the entire assembled company join in the chorus.

Expensive Smoking.

There are several wealthy men in London who are reputed to spend over $2,500 per year on cigars. This is considered very large over there, but several American millionaires are said to exceed this. One of them is reported as spending $10,000 annually on cigars. An English nobleman who married an American woman, who brought a bag of money with her, has astounded London with his extravagance in cigars. He pays about $700 monthly for them, and always trades with one dealer, who posts a sign to that effect in order to attract customers. Several prominent Englishmen, among whom is said to be Labouchere, buy cigarettes imported from Turkey, at a cost of ten cents each. One of them smokes and gives away 100 in a day, which is probably the record for expensive cigarette smoking. Boston Traveler.

The Medical Examiner.

This is the usual experience of the man in perfect physical condition who makes application for a life insurance policy:

Medical examiner—How old are you?

Applicant—Twenty-five.

Medical examiner—'Um! Most critical period in life. Habits not formed. May go to the dogs at any time. Now, if you were twenty years older we might—but that can't be helped now. Have to make the best of it. Bad! Bad! Well, do you drink?

Applicant—I have never tasted a drop of any kind of liquor.

Medical examiner—No? Bad stomach, no doubt. Can't stand the irritating influence of alcohol. With such a stomach I suppose the heart is not as strong as it might be. Do you smoke or chew tobacco?

Applicant—I have never used tobacco in any form.

Medical examiner—Of course. It is just as I supposed. Your heart is too weak for tobacco. Bad stomach, weak heart—the usual combination. Bad! Very bad! Have you ever had pneumonia?

Applicant—Never had a cold of any kind since I was a baby.

Medical examiner—Certainly not. It would be remarkable if it were otherwise. A man with your bad stomach and weak heart must stay in the house nearly all the time and take extraordinary care of himself. Sad case, indeed. Bad stomach, weak heart, life spent indoors—well, have you had any of these diseases? (Names forty-three.)

Applicant—Never had a touch of any of them.

Medical examiner—I dare say you did not. With all these complaints to which you have confessed, you could not well have any more and be living. I don't want to discourage you, but I really think—anyhow I will lay your case before our medical board and you will be informed of the result. Poor fellow! Good day.—Judge.

Agreeable Barbers.

Has it ever occurred to you that the man who shaves and trims and clips a hundred customers a day must agree with every one of them in everything he does or says? A good barber is the most agreeing person on earth.—New York Press.

Procrastination.

"How mankind defers from day to day the best it can do and the most beautiful things it can enjoy, without thinking that every day may be the last one and that lost time is lost eternity."—Max Muller.

BICYCLES AND BABIES.

Another Reason Given Why Bicyles Should Be Popular.

Babies are one of the most important things in the world. Let babies go completely out of style and it would be but a few short years, so to speak, before our much vaunted high school system would be but a flickering back number.

Hence anything that adds to the welfare and happiness of the baby should be hailed with unfeigned glee and aided with voice and pen. It should be encouraged as an infant industry.

And the bicycle is doing exactly that thing. It is the baby's right bower and best friend. It is also a friend to poor papa. We have an idea that the real mission of the wheel is to make this a better world for the baby and its male parent.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time! in your flight,"

and let us recall that hapless age when the four-wheeled perambulator was about the only means we had of giving the heir the air.

O ye fathers! Wasn't it sad when we had to wheel that baby-buggy up the street past the house wherein lived the old maid to whom we gave the marble heart, just when she thought we were going to give her a four-dollar engagement ring.

And, as you all sadly remember, we never pushed the baby-carriage past her door that the baby didn't yell like a Comanche Indian, while the old maid and all her folks, who sat on the front stoop, seemed to enjoy it immensely.

If a man really wishes to learn of how much importance he is in the world, let him wheel a crying infant up the street. Ten thousand people, so he thinks, will fix their gaze upon him, and every dog on the street will bark at him. The whole world appears to have taken a day off just for the purpose of watching a baby-buggy go by. And how slowly one seems to progress, when trundling a buggy containing a crying baby. He feels as though he is a thousand-legged worm walking across a dusty highway, and an ordinary block seems several miles long.

Quietly, and between ourselves, we shall have to confess there was much truth in that old jingle:

"'Tis sweet to woo
And bill and coo,
And plan a happy marriage,
But it's different when
We've pecked men
Must wheel the baby-carriage.

It is an awful mean thing to say, but there used to be fathers who almost disliked their children because they had to wheel them in the old-fashioned baby-buggy. The thought of that buggy was something to be lived down, but, oh! how often did the shadow of it remain like a cloud of regret between sire and son from the bassinet to the sepulcher.

The baby-buggy has been the last straw to break many a married man's back. It is pretty blamed tough for a young fellow who has erstwhile been a favorite at every church sociable and picnic, to have to give up playing Copenhagen and henceforth hang about the outskirts of society and devote his spare time to perambulating a crying baby. It is no wonder some of them strike.

But all of that is fixed now. The wheel has come. Good-by, baby-buggy! Welcome bicycle! Everything is lovely as a summer dream. The poetry has come back to matrimony. The music has returned to the lute.

Behold the papa, who used to insist on wheeling the baby up the back street, now gliding along the most fashionable boulevard with his precious baby perched, like a bird in its nest, on the front of his bicycle.

What cares he for the old maid who didn't marry him! What does he care for anybody but his baby and its mamma who, very likely, may be riding another wheel close by his side.

Away they glide on the wings of the breeze, as gay as the butterflies dancing in the sunshine. Everybody envies them their pleasure. The father is as happy, and proud as a prince, and to the end of time the thought of the delightful outings he gave his baby, on the gentle, graceful wheel, will linger in his memory, as cling the fragrance to the faded rose she gave him that golden day in June.

The bicycle is the baby's best friend.

THE PAINTING ON THE WALL.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

In Florence, so long ago that centuries intervene, a woman was performing her eventide duties in a humble, unpretending house on the Via San Gallo, where later a famous and exquisite palace raised its noble proportions. She was a woman of the people, and as she worked she sang a Venetian lullaby, that sounded as sad and sweet as the tinkling of a lute. She was alone, and when a sudden knock came to her door she started and ceased singing, not knowing that she had told her story of sorrow in her tender ballad.

But with the confidence of good citizenship she opened the door, and saw by the swinging lamp's red light a youth with a remarkable countenance, so sweet and sincere in its expression, and of a slight, graceful figure, clad in a Roman tunic, open at his white throat, around which tendrils of long wavy hair clung with picturesque effect.

A cap of gray velvet covered his head. The woman noticed that his hands were white, the fingers supple, also that he was a little shabby, and had not the patrician air which distinguished even the poor nobles of Florentine birth. Nevertheless, there was that in his speech and manner which indicated a reserve of power not common to one who belonged to the people.

"Can I sleep under this roof to-night?" he inquired in the musical Tuscan syllables of his native tongue.

"Nay, sir, we keep not an inn for travelers and strangers," the woman said.

"I have ducats to pay for my lodging, but I have lost my way, and am weary—besides all the inns are full for the carnival."

The woman hesitated a moment before answering, then she said: "For the sake of my little Raphael, who is but now an angel in heaven, you may sleep in our spare chamber. My husband will be home when the music ceases in the streets. You are hungry, and must eat, but I will take no pay, nothing but your good word."

"My name is Raphael, too, and I thank you," said the youth, and he entered the house where the walls were bare, save for a crucifix, and where a child's cradle with angels carved in rude scrolls upon it was the most luxurious piece of furniture.

A supper of figs and brown bread with red wine was set before the stranger guest, and the woman watched him eat with eyes that were red with weeping, as she waited on him, for she kept saying to herself: "Such a youth would my Raphael have been if the angels had not needed him more than I," and then she fell to crying as if her heart would break.

"Is it to God you give with tears?" asked the youth. "Where is your portrait of the little one?"

"I have none, my good sir. He had eyes like mine, and a chin like his father's. His hair was honey-yellow, and as fine as silk. And his smile—oh, sir, it was like an angel's; and, though it be wicked, I do say he looked like the picture of the Holy Ghost."

When Giovanni returned to his home, his wife Lucia explained to him the presence of the stranger, and told him how she had refused money for a supper and a night's lodging.

"You did well, mia," he said, "for that the saints may comfort our little Raphael, who must miss us sorely. What sayest? The same name? Who knows that he was not sent by the Blessed Virgin for this very purpose? I will take a look at him and hear what he has to say."

The youth had that insignia of bearing which his host recognized as knowledge, but in what line he could not tell even when he had asked the question, "What dost thou to earn thy bread?"

"I am an artizan," the youth replied, and there the question rested. He was not noble—they were, both these plain people, familiar with the air of nobility—if their guest would not talk of himself, their hospitality forbade them the discourtesy of compelling him; and he was interested in their little angel, his namesake a passport to their regard.

He told them that he would be up and away in the morning before it was light, and he took the box that he carried with him to his room that he might not disturb them on going, but he did not seek rest on the rough but clean pallet provided for him. All night they heard him moving a little, and a curious noise attended his movements, so that a great fear oppressed them lest he might burn down their dwelling, or do some damage of a strange, mysterious nature. And before morning they had made up their ignorant minds that this youth with the sweet face was none other than the evil one in disguise. They prayed loudly to the Virgin for aid, and, when it grew light, and they heard the street door close, they waited until certain that he had gone, then stole hand in hand to his room. And then they saw what seemed to them a part of that heaven where their affections were. There was a great picture on the wall that had been bleak and bare when last they saw it. The Virgin was depicted there in all her serene majesty of motherhood, with her infant son leaning against her knees. There, too, was the little comrade of Jesus, the infant St. John, bringing his loving gift of a bird. But the little St. John had the exact expression, the eyes and smile of their dear boy Raphael. The husband and wife dropped on their knees and thanked their gracious lady for this signal instance of her favor, for now they never for a moment doubted that they had entertained an angel unawares. And the splendor of the paints, yet undried, on the wall, the colors that were blended with such exquisite harmony that they resembled fabrics of silk or velvet, filled them with ecstatic admiration of this divine work of art. Even the honey-yellow hair of the little dead boy was reproduced in his picture.

The next day all Florence heard the miracle of the picture. Although they demanded no fee to show their treasure to the public, Giovanni and his wife Lucia grew rich by the money given them, a large share of which they devoted to the church in gratitude.

It was not long before these good people learned the truth respecting the painting on the wall—that it was the work of a youth of Urbino come to Florence to study, one Raphael Santi, whose genius was undoubtedly a gift from heaven, and who, even then, was assisted by patrician Florentines, and under the patronage of Taddeo Taddei.

They saw him again when he came with the humility of genius to ask their permission to reproduce the picture for a Florentine connoisseur who had been kind to him, and that picture, the Madonna del Cardellino, was given to Lorenzo Nasi, the patron who had been kind to him, and who valued it the more that it had first been used in a high and holy mission of compassion. It was almost destroyed by the great earthquake, but afterward was rescued from obscurity, and restored to its original beauty, by the arts of renaissance. And the name of the artist who painted it is written as Master in letters of light.

Stories of Eugene Field.

A story that has been written about Field concerns the trick he played on two car loads of Kansas City merchants, who went away one time on an excursion. Each car was to go by a different route, and the cars separated at an early hour in the morning when everybody was asleep except Gene Field, who was along to write up the trip. Just before the cars parted company he carried all the shoes from one sleeper into the other and carefully exchanged them. Then he took the shoes from the sleeper that had a double supply and carried them into the sleeper where nobody had any shoes. The next morning there was a blue streak two ways across Kansas. Every man in both sleepers was miles away from his own shoes.

While Clara Louise Kellogg was in the zenith of her fame Eugene Field accomplished a feat which was attained by no other St. Louis reporter, in that he gained at once her friendship and an interview. Miss Kellogg's mother accompanied her on her tours, and religiously warded off newspaper men. One day Field called at the Lindell Hotel and sent up his card. Miss Kellogg's mother entered the parlor and informed the nonchalant young man that her daughter could not be seen. Field replied that he had not called as a newspaper man but as an amateur actor. Seating himself at the piano, he sang one or two ballads, and so charmed the old lady that she summoned her daughter, and the two spent the afternoon together in music. Ever after that Miss Kellogg never visited St. Louis without receiving a call from Eugene Field.

The Daughter.

The superior wisdom of the feminine mind is shown in the fact that the mother never rebels against the daughter's guidance. She is the first to discover the young woman's wisdom and she enjoys the security and sense of rest which comes from feeling that she has some one to depend upon, some one to think and plan for her. She regards it as providential that as the husband of her youth grows careless, as his judgment becomes untrustworthy as to details, as he grows inclined to shirk the little questions which arise in the conduct of the household, the daughter quite naturally takes up the management of the affairs. Of course it is often difficult for the mother to live up to the course the daughter marks out. She sometimes finds herself deficient in the strength or wisdom the daughter expects from her. But this is not real trouble, for under it all is the comforting sense of being guided by a strong will the sense of being free from responsibility for the social and domestic welfare of the family is filling the young woman's soul with satisfaction, flattering her with the consciousness of her great usefulness, making her realize her importance in the world.

Not Deaf and Dumb.

The numbers have been changed since College place has become part of West Broadway, and persons who know only the old numbers have difficulty in finding places under the new.

A seeker for information on this point made inquiries the other day of a postman who was in the act of opening a letter box. The postman, instead of answering, shoved the inquirer aside.

When the inquiry was repeated the postman put his finger on his lips and gave another shove.

The inquirer thought the postman deaf and dumb, if not crazy, but the postman after closing the letter box, in which he had made changes in the moveable numerals giving the hours of collection, said:

"We are not allowed to speak when the box is open. I would be discharged if I were seen to speak then. What is it you want?"

He then gave the desired information.—New York Sun.

The Dejected Young Man.

"Woman," said the dejected young man, "is a fake,"

"Yes?" spoke one listener.

"Yes. It has not been so many moons since I saved up all my billiard money and lived on beans two weeks to blow myself on an opera and a supper for a young woman. Then I asked her to marry me, and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lutherans in America.

The growth of the Lutheran Church in this country during the last few years has been phenomenal, especially in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Washington, Oregon and Montana. It has been said, indeed, that "every fourth person one meets between Chicago and Seattle is by birth or baptism a Lutheran." Recent statistics show that in the eight states named out of a total communicant membership which includes all denominations, Protestant and Roman Catholic, numbering 1,119,886, the Protestant bodies have a total of 760,218, and of this number 352,196 are claimed by the Lutherans. The census of 1890 proved that more than one-half of the Lutheran strength in ministers and members lies west of Chicago. According to that census the aggregates for the entire country were as follows, but, of course, the figures are now much larger: Ministers, 4,764; organizations, 8,396; church edifices, 6,701; seating capacity, 2,503,565; value of church property, $3,690,351; communicants, 1,231,075.

A $15,000 Gravel Walk.

The gorgeous tales of Oriental splendor tell of pathways strewn with gold dust, to be trodden by the sacred feet of royalty, and diamonds are the conventional paving material for the promenade of the princes in the fairy tales.

It has been left to a St. Louis business man, writes a correspondent, to construct a gravel walk, neither long nor strikingly beautiful, that is a modern, if comparatively humble, rival of these glistening highways of fiction and fable, for it represents $15,000 in hard cash.

The manager of a St. Louis coffee company is the proud possessor of this unique walk. It is composed of several tons of Brazilian pebbles, that came to him in an ordinary business way during the last few years.

This firm are heavy importers of Brazilian coffee. Before the berries are ready to be roasted for the market the sacks are opened and the contents carefully examined for twigs, leaves and other impurities, the latter generally taking the shape of small pebbles about the size of a coffee berry.

These came with such regularity and in such quantities that long ago the idea that they were accidentally in the sacks was abandoned and the conclusion reluctantly reached that they were purposely placed in the bags to make weight. The daily discoveries of these Brazilian pebbles, which are paid for as coffee, will fill an ordinary basket. They are still added to the gravel path as they come in.

Sympathy.

There are those who never take a stone out of the way, never put any light into darkness, never any comfort into sorrow. But there are those, too, who have much of the milk of human kindness, whose hearts are tuned to the key of tenderness, whose faces beam and scatter sunshine.—Rev. W. H. Moore.

PATRIOT'S HEART IN SAFE KEEPING.

AN OCCASION OF CEREMONY.

That of Kosciusko Removed to the Famous Polish Museum at Rapperswyll.

One day last week the heart of the patriot Kosciusko, which had been transferred from the chapel in Vezio, near Lugano, was formally presented to the Polish Museum, in Rapperswyll, on Lake Zurich.

The museum is unique, and it is in many ways one of the most interesting of all the depositories of patriotic relics. Founded by Count Stanislas Plater, an exile from the country which he loved, it stands to-day as an eloquent protest against a historical iniquity. Mere accident brought the Count to the little commune of Rapperswyll, on the Lake of Zurich. He was struck by the picturesque appearance of an old castle—an ancient seat of the Counts of Hapsburg which overlooked the waters, and determined to devote the remains of his great fortune to rehabilitating the ruins and turning them into a monument for the preservation of Polish relics.

To describe in detail the priceless treasures of the Polish Museum would be an impossible and an unprofitable attempt. It will suffice to mention that the collections fill the three floors of the castle, and comprise some six centuries of the history of Poland. There is a library of some 30,000 volumes, a wonderful cabinet of coins and medals, rare jewels and embroideries, relics of the early Polish kings, of Kopernik, Sobieski, Poniatowski, Mickiewicz, Chopin; flags and standards in glorious and eloquent tatters, and a remarkable gallery of modern works of art by Polish artists, such as Lenartowicz, Siemiradzki, Chelmonski, etc. Since the death of Count Plater the museum has been administered by a council of eminent Poles residing abroad. Among them are Mr. Charles Lewakowzki, of the Austrian Parliament; Colonel Galenzowski, from Paris; Professor Laskowski, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Geneva, and Count Dzieluicia Szczawinski-Brochocki.

It was through the influence of the latter that the heart of Kosciusko was obtained. The hero's body lies buried at Cracow; his heart was handed over to the friend of his declining years, M. de Zeltner, and later passed, a revered heirloom, into the noble house of Morosini, on the occasion of the marriage of Kosciusko's goddaughter, Mlle. de Zeltner, to Count Morosini.

The heirs of the latter recognized that the relic could find no fitter resting place than in Rapperswyll Museum.

A great ceremony greeted the occasion. Delegates from the Poles of Galicia, including the President and municipal authorities of Cracow; the Polish delegates from Posen, Prussia, and the United States were present. Eulogies of the patriot were delivered by Polish authors, and the whole affair went off in a blaze of glory.

In popular parlance, in poetry, and even in philosophy, the human heart has ever been deemed the seat of affection, of passion, of courage, and of conscience even of life itself. Small wonder, therefore, that it has been considered as a votive gift peculiarly sacred. And this feeling has led to many instances of the burial of the heart apart from the place where the ashes of the body might repose.

The very name of Richard Cœur de Lion, or Lion Heart, embodies this traditionary feeling. It is only meet, therefore, that his heart should have been looked upon as being the most important portion of his physical self. Our sense of appropriateness is gratified by the historical anecdote that when he fell beneath Gourdon's arrow at the siege of Chalus the gallant heart, which, in its greatness and mercy, inspired him to forgive and even to reward the luckless archer, was, after his death, preserved in a casket in the treasury of that splendid cathedral which William the Conqueror built at Rouen.

History and song have alike made us familiar with the last wish of Robert Bruce, the heroic King of Scotland, when, after two years of peace and contemplation, he died in the north at Cardross. He desired that in part fulfilment of a vow he had made to march to Jerusalem, a purpose which the incessant war with England fulfilled, his heart should be laid in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and on his death-bed he besought his old friend and faithful brother soldier, the good Sir James Douglas, to undertake that which was then a most arduous journey, and be the bearer of the relic.

It is a matter of history how Douglas departed on this errand with a train of knights, and, choosing to land on the Spanish coast, heard that Alphonso of Leon and Castile was at war with Osman, the Moorish King of Granada. In the true spirit of the age, he could not resist the temptation of striking a blow for the Christian faith, and so joined the Spaniards. He led their van upon the plain of Theba, near the Andalusian frontier. In a silver casket at his neck he bore the heart of Bruce, which rashly and repeatedly he cast before him amid the Moors, crying:

"Now pass on as ye were wont, and Douglas, as of old, will follow thee or die."

And there he fell, together with Sir William Sinclair, of Roslin, Sir Robert and Wallace Logan, of Restalrig, and others. Bruce's heart, instead of being taken to Jerusalem, was brought home by Sir Simon of Lee, and deposited in Melrose Abbey.

But of all the treasured hearts of the heroic or illustrious dead, none perhaps ever underwent so many marvellous adventures as that of James, Marquis of Montrose, who was executed by the Scottish Puritans in 1650.

His body was interred like that of a common criminal by the side of a road leading to Edinburgh. His niece, the Lady Napier, had it disinterred long enough to take therefrom the heart, which she enclosed in a steel box and sent to the second Duke of Montrose, who was then an exile. But it was lost on the way, and not till years afterward was it discovered in the collection of a Flemish virtuoso.

Restored to the Napiers, it was taken to India by a member of the family, was stolen by a Madrassa chief, who deemed it a powerful amulet, and wore it suspended from a string around his neck; was once more regained by its owner, and was finally and irretrievably lost by her in France during the troublous times of the Revolution.

When the body of the Emperor Napoleon was prepared for burial at St. Helena in May, 1821, the heart was removed by a medical officer, who kept it all night in his own room and under his own eye in a wine glass. The noise of the crystal breaking aroused him, not from sleep, but rather from a waking doze, and he started forward to see the heart in the clutches of a huge brown rat, which was dragging it across the floor to a hole. One story runs that he rescued it, but there is a grewsome tradition that it had been so gnawed and bitten as to be unrecognizable, and that the doctor was fain to substitute the heart of a sheep, which he soldered up in a silver urn filled with spirits and placed in the coffin.

It is a strange thought that the heart of a sheep, proverbially one of the most timid of animals, could be handed down to posterity as that of one of the bravest, most ruthless and most indomitable human beings who ever lived!

Bee Farms in Servia.

A new industrial departure of great interest has been taken in Servia, where a "Society for Bee and Fruit Culture" has been established. This society seeks to introduce a system of bee-keeping on scientific principles, and developing the industry on a profitable basis throughout that country, where until lately the peasants have been in the habit of keeping their bees in conical straw skeps daubed with mud or plaster, and destroying the bees to obtain the honey. It is probable that the society will provide the peasants with cheap straw skeps with supers, as well as bar-framed hives and other agricultural appliances. The farm of the society contains about 300 hives, placed in regular rows over the ground, 6 feet 6 inches from each other, facing north. These hives are all on the bar-frame principle, and of the pattern generally known as the Dzierzon hives, and they contain about 80 pounds of honey in the comb when full. They are made of wood, with straw sides, and cost about $2.25 each. The bees appear to be a species of the common bee (apis mellifica), but are rather small in size and unusually tractable. The Italian bee (apis ligustica) does not succeed well in Servia, becoming quickly merged into the indigenous stock. The bee farm is provided with two centrifugal honey extractors of very simple design, but perfectly practical. After extraction the honey is put into glass bottles, with neat screw tops, imported from Austria, containing respectively 1/2 pound, 1 pound and 2 pounds. The price of the honey is about 17c a pound, exclusive of the bottle, for which an extra charge is made. The wax is sold to the wax dealers for making into church candles, and realizes about 30c a pound. The importance of encouraging bee culture is evidently fully realized by the members of this society and others interested, and the introduction of a law is in contemplation obliging all priests, schoolmasters and certain others holding employment under the Government to turn their attention to the keeping of bees.—San Francisco Republican.

Growing Old.

"It isn't being old that's hard to bear," said a person to me lately. "It's the growing old, the fading, the misery of the long ups or shrinking down into elderliness that's worrying me. I shouldn't mind being old but I hate to be it."

It is odd, too, how we women try to deceive ourselves! "Oh, gray hair is no sign of age," says one. "I'm sure I've had gray hairs since I was 16." Another wails when, in spite of herself, she has to take to wearing glasses.

"Oh, I've been so foolish! I simply ruined my eyes reading in bed."

But when a person's hair turns, the eyes fail and the teeth get faulty and unreliable, it's age.

Of course if there are no grown children to betray one the pretence of youth can be kept up a little longer; but even the babies who were married at 16 and had three children before they were 20 have to abandon the struggle in the presence of marriageable sons and daughters. I have known would-be youthful women to break down and weep the first time they were called grandma.

Yes, indeed! it is hard to be graceful while growing old.

The Words of Jesus.

The Gospel as Jesus of Nazareth spoke it on the shores of Gennesaret, in the streets of Nain, by the wayside in Samaria, has been at last unearthed, according to an article in the New York World. It is by all odds the most remarkable manuscript find of the centuries. In point of interest to the scientific and religious world it surpasses the finding of the Rosetta Stone. Two women with a kodak were the instruments by which this wonderful product of the early Christian years has seen the light of the nineteenth century. For the first time the Christian world has presented to it the story of the Nazarene as He spoke it, in His very words, written in the language of Palestine, when the Saviour walked and talked in the land of His birth. This manuscript copy of the Four Gospels in the original Syriac, the oldest record of the doings and sayings of Jesus Christ, was found in the monastery of St. Catharine, on Mount Sinai, by Mrs. Catharine Lewis and Mrs. James Y. Gibson, of Cambridge, England.—Philadelphia Press.

Their Thirst For Knowledge.

"Mamma, what day is this?"

"This is Friday, dear."

"Where's Sunday?"

"Sunday is still in the future."

"How did it get there?"

"I mean it hasn't come yet."

"It hasn't? What's keeping it?

"Why, dear, it can't come until its time for it."

"How does it know when it's time for it?"

"Don't bother me, Katie."

"Mamma, what's Sunday doing, anyhow?"

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. Joseph Norwick, of 65 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. Barnum, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd.
Proprietors, Montreal

GOLD WATCH LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN MR. SCOTT'S residence and Mr. E. W. Warner's, near the mill, a gold watch and chain, with a plain gold ring attached. Anyone returning same to Miss Beatrice Scott will be suitably rewarded.

This is Worth Dollars
TO YOU.

CUT THIS OUT and send to my address with a self-addressed stamped envelope, and agree not to make known the process of manufacture, and I will send by return mail (as long as I have any left) a receipt and family right for making the Diamond Labor Saving Laundry Soap, the price of which is one dollar; but I will give it free to any whom I have not personally canvassed. Address, JOSEPH H. PRICE, Strathcarrol P.O., Assa., N.W.T. 14

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1895.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, Jan. 8	39	28
Thursday, Jan. 9	38	29
Friday, Jan. 10	35	22
Saturday, J n. 11	17	14
Sunday, Jan 12	20	4
Monday, Jan. 13	4	1
Tuesday, Jan. 14	— 5	—11

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	NW 8	SW 2	S 6
Thursday, ...	S 8	W 16	NW 14
Friday, ...	NW 20	N 6	NW 14
Saturday	N 8	NW 14	NW 20
Sunday	S 8	SW 6	W 1
Monday	NE 2	NE 8	E 2
Tuesday	NE 2	E 6	NE 8

Local and General

—There will be a skating carnival at Indian Head on the 21st inst.

This above all; to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—Mr. Brady, representative of S. P. Clark & Co., passed through on Tuesday's Pacific express.

—Mr. J. Lindsay, general agent in the Northwest for Massey-Harris Co., was in town on Tuesday.

—The result of the Fort Qu'Appelle election is as follows: Reeve, Elkington; councillors, Iredale, Stewart Thompson, Murray.

—Calgary has been made an independent port of entry for customs purposes, with Amos Rowe as collector, who will resign the land agency.

—Mr. W. C. Lusk, the popular photographer, is again amongst us. He arrived from the west on Tuesday, and intends to remain but a short time.

There was a young girl on the Niger
Who rode, with a smile, on a tiger;
They returned from the ride,
The girl was inside
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

—We are sorry to have to report the death of Mrs. Robert Craig, of Edgeley. Her death was not altogether unexpected, the deceased lady having been unwell for some considerable time. Our sympathies, together with that of the general public, are extended to the bereaved husband and family.

—Postmasters are requested to refuse to issue money orders in favor of "E. W. Lawrence, Chicago, Ill."; "Linn Smith, Philadelphia, Pa." and "The Agents' Herald, Philadelphia, Pa.," information having been received from the United States Postal department that money orders so advised will not be paid.

—Mr. R. Aldous, of Lorlie dropped in to see us on Friday last, and said if it were not for the information gathered from The Progress, the Lorlieites would know but little of what was going on in their neighborhood. He also stated that he had had a most successful season threshing, having amounted to the tune of 50,000 bushels of grain, which, say at three cents per bushel, would mean $1,500.

A presentation was made to Rev. Mr. Kemlo on the 7th inst., of a fur coat by some friends of his congregation. The presentation took place at the house of Mr Patterson, and Mr. Kemlo, in aknowledging it, said he was greatly surprised, and expressed his thanks in a few well chosen words. After prayer meeting at the Methodist church, the party returned again to Mr. Patterson's house where refreshments were partaken of and games enjoyed.—Grenfell Sun.

—Lord Brassey has administered his first snub as an Australian viceroy, and the Melbourne Y.M.C.A. is the victim. That too enterprising body secured by cable a promise of the presence and patronage of the new governor at its annual athletic demonstration before his departure from England. But on arriving in Melbourne it came to Lord Brassey's knowledge that the Y.M.C.A. had been trading on his presence to the extent of issuing a circular intimating that "a limited number of platform tickets at one guinea will be issued as the management desire to secure the presence of suitable society to associate with His Excellency." Lord Brassey naturally declined to meet "suitable society" on these terms.

—Qu'Appelle Lodge No. 28, A.O.U.W., have elected the following officers for 1896: P.M.W., J. A. Cowan; M.W., G. S. Davidson; Foreman, Gus. Bersea; Overseer, J. McEwen; Recorder, J. H. Fraser; Receiver, A. Raymond; Financier, A. Gray; Guide, T. C. Bailey; J.O., J. Whittingham; O.W., Serg. Fyff; Auditors, Bros. E. W. Warner and C. E. Carthew; Trustee, E. W. Warner; Grand Lodge representative, Bros. Gus. Bersea; Dr. C. E. Carthew, medical examiner.

—"Talk about the downfall of rain a few years ago, when it fell for forty days and forty nights and flooded the earth with so much water that a vessel drawing thirty feet could be navigated anywhere," remarked a Vancouver visitor to a number of gentlemen in the rotunda of the Alberta hotel this morning. "but in my village it has rained steadily for the past two months, and is still at it, and there's not enough water on the surface of the earth to float a stone boat." The listeners thought the speaker was a tuneful liar, but anyone who has put a winter in on the British Columbia coast can vouch for the gentleman's veracity.—Calgary Herald.

—Our reporter had a short conversation with Mr. J. T. Boden, who has just arrived from Brandon, en route for Touchwood with a fine young stallion, bred by Jas. E. Smith. He is bred from imported stock on both sides, his sire being Sir Arthur, who has won all the first prizes as a clyde this year, also all the sweepstake prizes as an aged stallion. His dam has won many prizes in Scotland as well as in Canada. He is a remarkable specimen of that class of horse, weighing 1130lbs at the age of fifteen months. We are pleased to see so great an interest taken in that most valuable and profitable class of horse, and if we had a few more as practical and enterprising men as Mr. Jno. T. Boden, our country would soon be celebrated for good stock.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Beauchamp desires to return his sincere thanks to each and all of those who were so sympathetic and attentive to him and his in his late bereavement.

Council Meeting.

Minutes of an adjourned meeting of the council of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, held in the council chamber on Saturday, Jan. 4th, 1896. The Reeve and Councillors Webster, Craig, Raymond, Cates and Smith were present.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several accounts were then received and read and referred to finance committee.

Webster—Raymond—That the collector be instructed to continue collecting on the seed oat bonds. Carried.

Craig—Webster—That the collector be instructed not to collect the taxes on the N.W. 32 18 15. Carried.

Raymond—Webster—That the Treasurer be instructed to accept redemptions from A. Whiting for the S.E. ¼ 28 18 15, also from J. M. Gray for the N.E. ¼ 32 19 14. Carried.

Smith—Webster—That whereas this municipality is possessed of an estate in fee simple in certain farm lands within the municipality which are at present unoccupied and unproductive;

And whereas it is in the interest of the municipality at large that efforts should be made to induce settlers to locate within this district; therefore be it resolved:

1. That all such lands be held open for settlement upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

2. That a list of such lands be made and published, with the conditions upon which they shall be granted to intending settlers.

3. Each application for such lands shall be submitted to the council, and if such application be approved, the municipality of the one part and the applicant of the other part shall enter into a written agreement in respect of the lands applied for, which shall contain the following conditions, viz:

(a) The applicant shall, at the time of entering into such agreement, pay to the municipality the sum of $10 00

(b) The applicant shall actually reside upon the lands mentioned in the agreement for at least six months in each and every year during the period of four years, to be computed from the date of the agreement.

(c) The applicant shall plow upon such lands during the first year at least ten acres, and an additional ten acres in each of the succeeding three years.

(d) The applicant shall, in the second year from the date of such agreement, crop the land plowed during the previous year, and so on during the third and fourth years, cropping in the third year at least twenty and in the fourth at least thirty acres.

(e) The applicant shall, at the expiration of four years from the date of such agreement, produce to the council of the municipality or such person or persons as they shall appoint for the purpose, satisfactory proof of the performance of the conditions contained in the agreement, and that he has or is possessed in his own right, absolutely free from all incumbrances, of buildings, stock and implements in all of the value of not less than $300.

(f) That the applicant will not, during the continuance of such agreement without permission of the municipality, sell, assign, mortgage or in any way incumber or deal with his interest in the said land.

(g) That upon the performance of the conditions contained in the said agreement on the part of the applicant, the municipality will execute a good and sufficient conveyance of the land described therein, such conveyance to be prepared at the expense of such applicant and tender to the municipality for execution.

(h) That in case of breach or non-performance of contracts by the applicant, the municipality may take possession of the land and cancel and declare such agreement void, and the applicant shall forfeit all monies paid by him to the municipality in respect thereof, and all his right, title and interest in the said lands. Carried unanimously.

Smith—Raymond—That the applications of E. Anderson and J. H. Craig, to settle on the S.W. ¼ 14-19-15, be laid on the table until next meeting. Carried.

The report of the committee on F. A. and S. was then read as follows:

We, your committee on F.A. and S., beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend that the following accounts be paid:

C. Folster, repairing wells,		$ 1 50
T. G. Atkinson, wood		2 50
B. Wanner, cutting wood		75
G. H. V. Bulyea, acct. re diphtheria		4 95
W. Hinley,	"	2 25
J. P. Beauchamp,	"	3 30
Mrs. W. Gibson,	"	1 60
Scott & Johnston,	"	40
Dr. Carthew,	"	12 97
Coun. R. Craig, additional mileage		1 00
A. D. Dickson, legal services		3 00

We also recommend that the refund for lumber, amounting to $1.85, be recurred.

The Treasurer reports the following funds on hand, viz.:

School District No. 2		$ 17 64
" 39		18 80
" 61		3 00
" 194		58 92
" 244		46 55
" 327		16 10
" 356		6 60
" 357		5 00
Town improvement fund		14 54
Mill bonus fund		129 30
To gen. mun. fund	$ 10 38	
To statute labor fund	145 40	
Balance	161 27	
	$317 05	$317 05

Legislative Assembly grant fund $146 42

Also that a refund cheque for statute labor performed by J. F. Cates on the E. ½ 28-17-15, for $3, be issued in his favor; also that a cheque for statute labor performed by Miles on the E. ½ 22-18-15, for $3, be in his favor. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sd.) A. Webster, chairman.

Webster—Smith—That the finance report as read be received and the recommendations therein be concurred in and the reeve and clerk be authorized to issue cheques in payment of the several claims against the municipality. Carried.

The council then adjourned.

Effects of Salt on Domestic Animals.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir—Having been asked as to the effect of salt on domestic animals, I take the liberty of sending you this letter for the benefit of farmers and stock raisers; it would be proper in the first place to state what salt is:

Common salt may be defined as a transparent, colorless, odorless, crystaline substance, having an agreeable saline taste and being soluble in cold and hot water; chemically it is composed of one equivalent of sodium and one equivalent of chlorine, hence its name chloride of sodium.

It is found extensively in a native state as rock salt (which is huddled for the farmers use), or, as obtained by evaporating water from brine springs or the sea.

Salt enters largely into the composition of the blood and secretions of all animals, and without a proper supply the healthy functions cannot be carried on, but by its judicious and regular use a great many of the deranjements and diseases are prevented.

Witness animals in a wild state, free from the control of man, their natural instict leading them to the salt springs where they can satisfy the natural craving for this all-important alkaline substance, and yet, with all our extensive and cheap supplies of salt, the greatest portion of our domestic animals are deprived of its benefits. Salt has a wonderful effect on the body, it stimulates the digestive organs into healthy action, supplies chlorine for the formation of the gastric juice of the stomach as well as soda for the biliary secretions; acts as a vermifuge, destroying intestinal worms, thereby establishing healthy actions of the body and warding off disease. This makes us think that if a little more attention were paid to the breeding, rearing and feeding of our own stock, healthier and better stock would be the result.

Disease may be prevented by a yearly application of salt to grazing lands, and epidemics amongst cattle may be stopped by the daily use of salt. We therefore recommend an allowance of from one-half to two ounces to be given to each animal daily, according to age. (A lump of rock salt placed within reach of animals will answer all purposes.) But while we recommend we must also caution; salt given in large quantities, fails to act either as a proper nourishant or tonic, but on the other hand, it impairs digestion, promotes skin diseases, brings on purging, conduces to abortion in breeding animals (which in moderate quantities it prevents), predisposes to inflammation and cerebral derangement, in fact, too much salt continues a poison, and therefore excess ought always to be avoided.

In conclusion, we may well exclaim, "How manifold are the virtues of this abundant commodity!" It preserves useful articles from decay, sweetens our pastures, exterminates both insect and weed pests of the farm, and gives health and energy to our flocks and herds; in a word, it is life to the healthy, medicine to the diseased and death to the destroyer. E. Robinson, V.S.

Wolseley, Jan. 10.

Municipal Lands.

For the information of the many inquirers for land owned by the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, the following is a complete list of the same, viz.:

	Sec.	Tp.	R.
S W quarter	16	16	16
N E "	16	16	16
N E "	22	16	16
S E "	18	16	16
S W "	20	16	16
N E "	36	17	16
N W "	20	17	15
S W "	20	17	15
N E "	36	17	14
S W "	12	18	15
All	14	18	15
N E quarter	2	18	16
S E "	2	18	15
S E "	20	18	16
S W "	20	18	16
S E "	24	19	16
N E "	10	19	16
S E "	2	19	16
S half	20	19	16
N E quarter	20	19	16
N E "	14	19	16
N E "	7	19	16
S W "	6	19	16
N W "	32	19	14
S E "	2	20	15
N W "	14	20	16
S W "	16	20	16
S E "	18	20	16
N W "	2	20	16
N E "	14	20	16
S E "	2	19	15
S W "	14	19	15
N E "	20	19	15

A new venture, having for title "Massey's Magazine," and emanating from The Massey Press, Toronto, is a triumph, judging by its first number, in magazine literature. The subjects, running over sixty-four clearly-printed pages, are contributed by well-known writers, which is a sufficient guarantee for their excellence. The numerous illustrations are admirably executed, and after reading its bright and pleasant pages, one lays it down but with one regret—that there is not more of it, which, however, is somewhat like the man who said, "I'm not greedy, but I like a lot." The price for a single copy is 10c.; for twelve months, $1.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rhumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Clearing Sale!
—OF—
Toys,
Fancy Goods.
Dolls,
Albums, Etc.
Cash Will Buy Easily
—AT—
CARTHEW'S

EVERY FAMILY
SHOULD KNOW THAT
PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER
Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.
PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.
PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST remedy known for Sick Headache, Pain in the Back, or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
PAIN-KILLER is EXCEPTIONALLY the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings SPEEDY AND PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.
PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine that is at hand, and SAFE TO USE INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY with certainty of relief.
Beware of Imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, 25c. big bottle.

Burn Half
the coal and wood you now use by purchasing the LYONS' FUEL SAVER AND HEAT RADIATOR. Saves at least Forty per cent of Fuel. A perfect heat arrester and protector from fire. The only radiator with return fire on the market, covered by patent. Why burn two loads when one will give same heat?
Testimonials and proofs of claims from local agent.
A. H. B. SPERLING,
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CITY MEAT MARKET

Scott & Johnston,
(Successors to W. H. Bell.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Butchers
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.
Main St., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa

C. BABBIT,
AGENT
FOR THE
NEW SINGER
VIBRATOR
Sewing Machine.
ALSO, FOR THE
Genuine Sperm Sewing Machine and Gun Oil.
Watchmaker & Jeweler
WILL HAVE IN
Full Supply of Clocks, Etc,
BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
Guns, Etc., Repaired at Shortest Notice.
GIVE ME A CALL

BATEMAN & BRETHAUER,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
Prices Right. Give Us a Call.
Newest and Most Fashionable Samples to Select From.
QU'APPELLE STATION, - - ASSA.

OH, SAY!
Did you see those pretty
Baby Carriages
Where there is such a fine display of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.?
No! Where is that?
At Bulyea's Store,
OF COURSE.

Qu'Appelle Valley
FLOUR MILLS,
FORT QU'APPELLE.
Hungarian Patent / Strong Bakers / Graham } FLOUR
BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP, CRACKED WHEAT.
Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs.
Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S STORE.
Support Local Industry.
JOYNER & ELKINGTON,
PROPRIETORS.

OLD CHUM

They won't smoke any other while they can get Old Chum even if they have to beg or borrow it, for there is no other tobacco which assures that cool, mild, sweet smoke. D. Ritchie & Co., Manufacturers, Montreal.
The American Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd. Successors.

Granby Rubbers
Are out again this season in new styles and in all the new Shoe shapes, right up to date, but with the same old "wear like iron" quality that has always characterized them, because they are honestly made of pure Rubber. Be sure you get Granbys this year.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
J. FISHER, Proprietor.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T.
In this hotel the travelling public will find all the conveniences that are necessary to make their's a life worth living.
Luxuriantly Furnished Bed Rooms, Cuisine Unsurpassed, Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.
RATES, - - - $1.50 PER DAY
Headquarters for Two Daily Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

LELAND HOUSE,
Qu'Appelle Station, - - Assa.
Headquarters for Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.
Commercial Travellers' Favorite House.
Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and Cigars,
TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.
LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.
Repaired and furnished anew. Now first class in every respect.
Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.
Bar furnished with finest brands of Liquors and Cigars.
PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.
A. DAVIDSON, - - - - Proprietor

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well begun is half done. Begin well by getting Ferry's Seeds. Don't let chance determine your crop, but plant Ferry's Seeds. Known and sold everywhere.
Before you plant, get
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